ROVED FOR 1891.
THE GOLD CLARION

PORTABLE
OOKING RANGE.
FOR WOOD OR COAL.
the greatest triumph of the age, and it stands to-day unrivalled. great sales of the GOLD CLARION prove the fact that it is the
st Successful and Most Popular Range in the Market.
warrant the CLARION to comprise more improvements than any other make.
le in every variety and style wanted, by skilful mechanics, from the best materials.
by wide-awake Stove Dealers. If not for sale in your locality, send to the makers, who will inform you how to purchase this celebrated
END for 32-page Book of Testimonials
ge. Manufactured and for sale by
GOR, MAINE. WOOD, BISHOP & CO.
SAVED!
WHAT IS SAVED?
or and Butter Saved by using THE

AVIS SWING Cchurn.
the easiest to operate, and as all the cream urned alike, there being no corners or dry spots the cream will stick, the largest amount of r is secured from the cream.
s Churn is always right side up, and never rs the cream or butter on the floor. It brings utter in granular form, as it should be. It is asiest to clean, and has all the good points of est and none of the bad points of most of the ns in the market.
ry and Butter factory supplies: Creamers, ns, Butter Workers, Butter Carriers, Butter , Boxes, Prints, Butter Paper, Butter Cloth, r Color, etc.
ice list, and any information regarding the ls Swing Churn, or anything in the line of ry supplies, may be obtained of
L. & E. F. GOSS,
OR
IRA C. BICKFORD,
WISTON, - - - - - - - MAINE.
ST STEEL FENCING Woven Wire.
WIRE ROPE SELVAGE the BEST.
RE REDUCED. Sold by dealers. FREIGHT PAID. ULLEN'S PATENT NETTING. 100% Sure Hitch. warping. No bagging! Extra Heavy Selvage. cMullen Woven Wire Fence Co. Chicago, Ill.
Sheriff's Sale.
KENNEBEC, ss. Taken on execution, wherein ert T. Fuller of Augusta, in the county of Kenec, doing business under the firm name of T. ec & Son, is defendant, and U. S. Gray and Mary y, both of China, in said county, are debtors, I will be sold by public auction on Saturday, the enteenth day of June, A. D. 1891, at two o'clock in afternoon, at the office of E. S. Fogg, in Augusta, following described real estate, to wit: All the right, l all the right, title and interest which Mary y, one of the above named debtors, has in and o the same, or had on the 29th day of January, A. 1890, at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes in the forenoon, the time when the same was attached on the it in the same suit, to wit: The following piece parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon nding, situated in China, in the county of nebec, and bounded and described as follows, ginning on Henry Hunnewell's land, thence ive feet south of the store bounded on the east er feet from the easterly end of the store, bound- on the north by the county road leading from gusta to Belfast; westerly by the mill stream; ining about one-fourth of an acre. Being the e land and store conveyed to Judan F. Chadck by Abraham McLaughlin, February 7th, 1870, ded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, ok 314, page 113.
May 7, 1891. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.*
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of e last will and testament of ASAHEL H. MERRY, late of Belgrade, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
May 11, 1891. 28* LENDALL TITCOMB.
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KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1891.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of JOSEPH E. CARET, late of China, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed, and that notice be given in the same suit, to wit: The following piece parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon standing, situated in China, in the county of nebec, and bounded and described as follows, ginning at a monument on Henry Hunnewell's land, thence five feet south of the store bounded on the east er feet from the easterly end of the store, bound- on the north by the county road leading from gusta to Belfast; westerly by the mill stream; ining about one-fourth of an acre. Being the e land and store conveyed to Judan F. Chadck by Abraham McLaughlin, February 7th, 1870, ded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, ok 314, page 113.
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ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 28*
Administrator's Sale.
By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate of Kennebec, I shall sell by public auction on the premises, in Augusta, on Saturday, June 20th, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property belonging to the estate of the late Elias Allen of Augusta, deceased: One lot of land containing about nine-teen acres, with the buildings thereon, and another lot of about seven acres, with the buildings thereon.
3t28 C. L. TANNER, Administrator.
I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LIX. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891. No. 30.

Events to Occur.

Eastern Maine—At Bangor, Sept. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th.
East Somerset—At Hartland, Sept. 14th, 15th and 16th.
North Aroostook—At Presque Isle, Sept. 15th, 16th and 17th.
Oxford Valley—At Cornish, Sept. 1st, 2d and 3d.
State Agricultural Society—At Lewiston, Sept. 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.
West Penobscot—At Exeter, Sept. 29th, 30th and
Waldo County—At Belfast Park, Sept. 29th and 30th.
Oct. 1st.
York County—At Saco, Aug. 25th, 26th and 27th.

The general appreciation of farmers is that oats are an especially exhaustive crop for the land. Is this so, and if so, why?

Central New York, Northern Vermont, and other potato growing sections, have planted a larger acreage than usual to this crop.

One day, recently, there arrived at St. John forty-one car loads of potatoes for export to the United States. The old crop is going out at full prices.

The strawberry crop of Connecticut was largely destroyed by the May frost. This is a serious loss. In this State the blossoms were not out at time of the frost.

Queen bees cannot be imported for breeding purposes free of duty, like other breeding stock, according to a decision of the Treasury Department, for the reason they have no authenticated book of records.

If you wish to give the grass on your lawn a thick and vigorous growth, nothing is better than an application of hard wood ashes. They can be applied at any time during the growing season if desirable.

Farmers' Institutes have been arranged by the Board of Agriculture as follows: At Oakland, Tuesday, June 16th. At Orland, Thursday the 18th. At North Sedgwick, Friday the 19th. A good team of speakers has been engaged for this series of meetings.

Mr. Frank Hussey of Leeds has two sheep that brought and are rearing five lambs. The sheep with the triplets brought the same number a year ago, and reared them up to a fine condition for market. Who will question but sheep husbandry is profitable?

Secretary Knowlton, of the Pomological Society, stated to the World's Fair managers the other day, that the apples of Franklin county the past winter had sold higher in price than the oranges of the South. Such facts ought to make us appreciate our orchards.

Don't set the lawn mower to cut too close. The lawn does not look as well shorn close, and, besides, close cutting does not leave enough leaves on the grass to keep up or support a strong growth. To have a thick surface on the lawn the grass must make growth. To make that growth, and give a solid green covering, a leafy growth must be promoted.

The recent very marked fall in the price of corn is most acceptable to the great army of buyers in our State, though dealers with large amounts, just delivered, or on the road, have had to suffer loss, some of them quite seriously. Farmers are not using much corn, however, at this time. Comparatively little pork is being made, and the same is true of beef, so far as corn is concerned.

It is a busy season among farmers, we know, but it is also a time when all along the line of practice they are improving methods of work and confirming and establishing opinions. It is just these ideas that make up the progress of the day in the business. Note them down and send them along to the *Farmer*. It is just the time that information can be put promptly to use. Farmers should cultivate a freedom of communication between each other. Let us hear from you.

The breeding sows should now have a run in the pasture, to continue through the summer. And don't confine them to a mere yard, but give them free range. They will nearly, or quite get their living, and certainly no keep is cheaper than grass. To breed strong and healthy pigs open air and exercise are necessary conditions, the same as with other stock. There is no other animal on the farm with which the laws of health and good breeding are so far ignored as with the pigs. They are bred, fed and handled to make bails of lard, and then we condemn pork because it is fat.

It is comparatively easy to take the sympathetic side of the crow question, and as a result there is a deal of borrowed belief entertained that he is the farmer's friend. The crow has been among us, carrying out his natural propensities, long enough so we ought to know by this time what his habits are, and wherein his goodness lies. If any one can bring forward the proof that "strictly rural crows" take to anything for food but farm products and the contents of birds' nests only when this fails to be food supply fails, we would like for them to do it. A maudlin sympathy for wild animals will not be admitted in the case. Let us have the proof.

Somewhere we have seen a butter makers' convention suggested. Certainly it would be a capital idea to put into effect in this State. A better and more uniform quality of butter is called for. This holds good with factories as well as with private dairies. We want to make the very best article possible, and there is no sufficient reason in the world why it is not done. Some makers turn out a better article of butter than others. They should get together and learn the reason why, find out the better practices and adopt them in their own work. Most of our makers in the factories have but a limited experience, and still less of opportunity to learn of others, and they cannot be expected to have mastered all the problems in connection with the work. If it is the maker of the milk that needs to be toned up in his practices, then let it be known, and go for him according to his needs. Of course we have not got to the height of perfection, either the makers of the butter or the producers of the milk, and it is not smart to remain stationary. Our creameries are now making much good butter, but there is none of it so fine as to be above improvement. Just how to do this is what is now wanted, and nothing could more facilitate advancement than for the makers to assemble in convention and find out what each other has learned.

Home Investments.

The reference in our last issue to a heavy loss in the case of a farmer on his western investments, calls up the matter of the disposition by the farmers of their surplus earnings. True, for a year or two past this surplus has not been large enough on many farms to give much trouble, yet the situation has been different in the past, and already has a marked improvement now in sight for the future. Farmers are again going to make money in their business, and some of them have been doing so all the way along. What we wish to call attention to at this time is, what shall be done with these accumulations?

A disposition for a long time in the past has been encouraged and widely cultivated to invest this surplus largely in directions entirely independent of the farm on which it was made. The savings banks of the State have been a great and convenient attraction for this surplus, and in past years have drawn a large share of it. It has been this drift of country money that has increased the deposits in these institutions to such an extent. This disposition of unused money has had much to commend it, but at the same time it has not been wholly good. In the main it has been safe, but *the effect of the existence of that money has not been felt to any considerable degree in the town or on the farm where it was* made.

Later, investments in the West have offered greater apparent inducements, and have been making unmeasured drafts on the surplus of the farms of our State, and this attraction has been added to that of the banks. Between the two opportunities held out, farmers to a large extent have had their attention diverted from surrounding opportunities, and chiefly centered on outside attractions. In the quiet and safety of the banks, and the brilliant prospects painted up for the purpose of catching their attention to western allurements, many have overlooked all other opportunities. The losses already encountered on some of the western investments, and the much more that is sure to go in the same way, may well serve to turn attention to opportunities for investing earnings nearer home.

Better if farmers who are getting a surplus would invest their money in their own business. Good buildings on the farm—elegant, if you please—to the man who has the means to build them, give a return for the investment in many cases in actual money greater than the bank dividends (that are never drawn); any way, greater than the money sent West to be lost. The improving of the farm in the various ways of removing rocks and fences, drainage of wet places, thus widening the fields and broadening the sweep of the mower, bring a double dividend of economy and pleasure. The planting and care of orchards on an extensive scale may be carried on almost indefinitely, and return fabulous interest, if one but stop to figure it, and the extension of the general farm business, all offer opportunities at home and in sight. Such a course, too, builds up a town, peoples a neighborhood, gives employment to labor, thus multiplying families and homes here and with us, and makes a more active, broader, fuller, more enterprising and happier man of him who thus uses his means. Farmers, think of these things. Remember that money invested in good things round and about you is not spent and gone. It is only exchanged for that which is worth more, and far more than those distant and out-of-sight investments which have been so attractive in the past.

What Have We to Show?

The meeting of the State Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition at the capitol last week, for organization, brings up the matter of the proposed State's exhibit at the great World's Fair.

"It is the business of our managers to advertise our popular summer resorts, our broad forests, with their unrivaled game attractions and sporting privileges; we have nothing else to show," was the expression of a prominent citizen, heard on the day of the assembling of the commission.

Then we have not sufficient call for the liberal appropriation made by the legislature for the purpose, nor sufficient reason for the raising of a commission made up of seventeen strong men and women to work up the show. But is it possible that in this enlightened day we have men among us who do not comprehend, and who do not see that this State has anything to commend it to public attention, but our seaside resorts and an occasional moose and trout? Verily, it seems so, and "that's what's the matter." We take no second position in appreciation of the importance of our summer visitors and forest and lake attractions. But with all the advantages coming from such sources, we have other interests demanding our attention and our fostering care, and which so far outweigh and overtower these minor matters as to crowd them into a side show of comparative insignificance. In variety and extent of useful woods and valuable timber, there is not a State in the Union that can match us. Granite, in variety and quality that no other section can boast, is inexhaustable, and increasing in value every day, as its quality becomes known. Our rivers running to the sea, and fed by reservoirs already more valuable for water supply than fishing attractions, furnish power unmeasurable for a variety of manufactories of which we may well be proud, and which may be indefinitely extended. Our shore fisheries are in variety unequaled elsewhere on our coast, and costing nothing but the taking.

In addition to all these natural resources, we have a productive soil that responds to our demands with products in variety and quality equal to any other section, and in yield no where excelled. Our cattle are of the best the world affords, and our horses the finest the knowledge of man can bring forth. Our fruit, in variety and economic value, is excelled by no other section, and has already acquired a world-wide reputation, while last, but by no means least, our Aroostook potato fields may well be the envy of the vintners of Riverside or the orange growers of Florida.

Have we anything to show? We claim we have, and we have no doubt the commission will get away from the seaside and the lake shores to find it and bring it out. Certainly the State Pomological Society does not propose to have its interests overlooked, and if Commissioner Burleigh does not look after the general interests of agriculture, it is pretty certain the farmers will look after him, and no doubt the varied manufacturing and other interests, each in its line, will claim their due share of attention. We have enough to make up an exhibition that will be a credit to our State, and the commission has the means generously placed in its hands, sufficient to do it if judiciously expended, as no doubt it will be by the able board to whose hands it is consigned. Let us send to Chicago something that will represent more of permanent prosperity than a stuffed moose or a lake boat and fishing tackle, or let us stay at home and save our money.

Experiments in Spraying.

Professor Munson, Horticulturist to the Experiment Station at Orono, is now engaged in experiments on quite an extensive scale for the prevention of "scab" on apples. His work is placed in the large orchards among our most extensive fruit growers, Kennebec county orchards receiving a measure of his attention. Orchards are selected that have been frequently and seriously affected by this trouble. Spraying the trees with different mixtures for the destruction of the fungus is the course pursued. Different sections of the orchard are treated with the different mixtures now supposed to be efficacious in the killing of the fungus spores that are supposed to find lodgment on the trees. The first application was made when the leaf buds first showed signs of breaking into growth, and the spraying is to be repeated several times during the summer. This course of treatment has been very effective in destroying the mildew of the grape in the vineyards of New York and other grape producing sections of the country, and much is expected from it with the tree fruits when the proper mixtures and methods called for are fully learned.

Other experiments are in contemplation by the station managers for the destruction of insects preying upon our fruits, but the applications to this end are not called for till the fruit blossoms are fully out and the fruit begins to form. Thus is the station promising to make its educational work effective in promoting practical results in soil production, by directly contributing to the wants and to the prosperity of the people. It is a great step, the importance of which can hardly be measured, that we have come to such means of education.

The Season to Date.

Throughout the State, north to south and east to west, the season up to date has been especially favorable for carrying on farming operations. The work opened early, and for the entire time since there has been very little interruption on account of rain, or from any other cause. As a result the farm work has gone steadily on, and seeding of whatever kind has been completed in proper season, and with the work done in first class order. Much more, also, has been done in the same time than has been possible in the less favorable seasons for two or three years past. The better preparation of the land and seasonable seeding, which are the result of the farming conditions, are also important aids towards good crops at harvest. Thus up to the present time everything contributes to give a hopeful view to the farm prospects of the year, and when in this connection we consider the better prices prevailing for all the products of our labor; certainly there is full cause for all the activity everywhere manifest. The farm responds to those who put faithful efforts into it.

Agricultural Congresses at the World's Fair.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture has received the following communication from the Department of Agriculture of the Columbian Exposition, which we publish as showing the varied purposes for which the people will be called together on that great occasion, and the facilities furnished for their use:

Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, Sec'y State Board of Agriculture: One of the purposes of the coming exposition is to furnish to visitors, especially those interested in agricultural life in its many branches, the most adequate opportunity to profit, not only by the magnificent display made of the resources of the world, but by the experience and wisdom of men, eminent in all the different branches of agricultural work. With that in view, there is being provided a handsome building, to be known as the "Agricultural and Live Stock Assembly Hall." It will contain rooms, in which can be located desks for the different live stock associations, and for the farm organizations of this country. Connected with the building will be an auditorium, having a seating capacity of about fifteen hundred, to be used during the exposition season for meetings of the various agricultural bodies, for the discussion of their business, and for the consideration of the interests of the various agricultural interests.

The World's Congress Auxiliary has appointed a committee on Agricultural Congresses, whose duty it is to secure the attendance of all the agricultural classes, and the audience rooms so to be provided will be placed at the disposal of that committee, the title and membership of which are as follows: Committee on Congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Agricultural Congresses, including Agricultural Colleges, State Boards of Agriculture, Farmers' Associations, such as dairymen, horse, sheep and cattle breeders, horticulturists, pomologists, and kindred organizations: Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, chairman; Mr. Samuel Allerton, Mr. Milton George, Prof. G. E. Morrow, Mr. Jonathan Periam, Mr. John Boyd, Mr. John P. Reynolds, Mr. J. C. Vaughn. This committee will make all necessary arrangements for meetings, addresses and discussions, and any communications may be addressed to the chairman of the committee as above, or the headquarters of the World's Columbian Exposition.

In addition to the meetings which may be held during the exposition season, there will be a general Agricultural Congress, probably in the month of October, lasting perhaps two weeks, which will be attended by representatives of all the great agricultural interests, and addressed by many of the foremost thinkers of the world, who are interested in the various questions in which farmers of every class are concerned. The Presidents of the agricultural colleges of the country are honorary and corresponding members of the auxiliary, and will co-operate with other persons eminent in that department of human activity, in the promotion of the proposed agricultural congresses. While the officers of the exposition are specially concerned with the exhibit of human progress as presented in material forms, they are deeply interested in the matter of the proposed world's congresses, embracing all the departments of intellectual, moral and social life, and desire to secure the success of the congresses by every means in their power.

I desire to interest yourself and members of your organization in this work. At no previous exposition has such a building as that mentioned been provided, and we fully believe that the interest shown in this feature of the exposition by the Director General and the Exposition Management will be the means of adding greatly to the general success of the exposition.

Very truly yours,
W. I. BUCHANAN,
Chief Department of Agriculture.
Chicago, Ill., May 1.

Cream Cheese.

Professor Henry Stewart gives in The Rural New Yorker this formula for making cream cheese:

A cream cheese of excellent quality may be made as follows: The milk is set in shallow pans, and at the end of twelve hours is moved carefully, without disturbing the cream, on to a stove, where it is warmed until the surface "crinkles" or moves in a shaking manner. The pans are then set back again for the cream to rise fully. The latter is then quite thick and tough and in the condition of "clouted cream."

The cream is dipped, pulled up and lifted off in a mass with a flat skimmer. It is then put in molds, usually oblong square, about four inches long, three wide and two deep. They are bottomless, and are placed on a clean napkin or cloth laid over a straw mat. A cloth is laid upon the cream and a light cover of wood is placed upon it, with a very light weight to make it compact. In twenty-four hours the cheese is firm enough to move, and is fit to eat, having a very rich flavor, with enough cheesy taste to make it a cheese. The heating coagulates the albumen in the milk, and this rises with the rest of the cream and gives it its larger richness; but it would seem that the albumen adds something to the flavor as well, and this is exceedingly delicate and pleasant.

Butter from Sweet and Sour Cream.

Considerable discussion has arisen upon the subject of the difference in the quality of butter made of sweet and of sour or ripened cream. As the quality of butter consists of several important characteristics, as flavor, texture, firmness, and ability to remain unchanged for as long a period as may be, it is a very important matter for the dairyman to understand what happens with cream when it becomes sour, and what effect the acidity has upon the character of the butter. Instead of the commonly used words, acidity or sourness, we may become the fashion to use ripening or ripeness, but this is precisely the same, and there is no difference whatever in the condition of the cream which when ripe is sour enough for churning and making the best quality of butter, and nothing more or less. But the introduction of the butter separator, which can only make butter from the sweet milk, and a growing taste with the consumers for sweet cream butter, has created a demand for a better or not there is any special difference in character between the butter from sweet cream and that from sour or ripened cream.

It is said there is a difference, and that the alleged difference is sufficiently pronounced, and of such a special character, as to raise an obstacle to the disposal of the sweet cream butter in the markets where the finest qualities are saleable at high prices. And there are, undoubtedly, persons who prefer the flat, insipid, but sweet and very delicate taste of sweet cream butter, and others who like the full aroma and "nutty" flavor of butter made from ripened cream. The difference so called nutty flavor is really due to a chemical change or decomposition in the butter fat. The very same flavor exists in fully ripe nuts in which the oil has undergone a similar change. A chestnut not quite ripe has scarcely any flavor at all, but when it has been kept a few weeks, and has parted with some of its moisture, it gradually acquires a peculiar rich and aromatic flavor which makes this and other nuts, pleasing to the taste; and this flavor is caused by a change in the oil of the nut. In much the same way the butter fat in ripened cream has undergone a change by which a similar piquant flavor and a sweet fragrant odor have been developed, and when this flavor is not disguised by any injurious fault in making of the butter, and has not gone too far and acquired a disagreeable strength, it is considered the point of perfection in butter.

This very same result of the ripening of the cream is effected by the ripening of the butter made from sweet cream, and may be produced by the exposure of the butter to the atmosphere for the same time that the cream has been exposed to produce the effect of ripening. After 48 hours, butter made from perfectly sweet cream will begin to acquire the flavor of butter made from sour cream at the time when it is finished. So that there need be no fear that the use of sweet cream in the butter dairy will become any obstacle to the sale of the butter. As cheese is cured to acquire the necessary flavor to make it palatable, so butter from sweet cream may be cured, if thought necessary, by simply keeping it for two or three days in the pure cool air of the dairy house before delivering it to consumers. And if it is packed in perfectly clean, air-tight packages it will more slowly acquire the flavor of ripened butter, and in a short time one cannot be distinguished from the other.—*Cor. American Agriculturalist.*

Food for All Seasons.

—It is not yet known what an acre will produce by the use of brains and the application of manure. Brain work always plays an important part; too many depend too much on muscle.

—At the Ontario station in an experiment in feeding green fodder to swine the conclusion was reached that there was no advantage in it except when given in very moderate quantities.

—The Red Bietigheimer is a large red striped apple, of German origin. It is only of moderate quality, but it is showy. The tree is a vigorous, spreading grower; shoots strong, brown with many light specks. Leaves large, somewhat wavy, shining dark green.

—Better put complaining off until some other time. What is the best time for it is hard to say. Perhaps an indefinite postponement would be a happy thing for all concerned. Half the things that we groan over to-night will right themselves before to-morrow night if we let them alone.

—A recent writer, while refusing to accept the idea that bells on sheep are sufficient protection against the murderous coyote, "don't do with them," having learned, during eight years' experience, to rely upon their tinkling to notify him, even from a distance of three-quarters of a mile, of any disturbance of the flock. He adds that two-thirds of the bells in use for this purpose are too small.

—The other day a Cincinnati florist received a box of young orange blossoms from Pomona, Cal., to fill a wedding order. The stem of each flower was carefully placed in a potato and sealed around with wax. Three-fourths of the blossoms arrived in good condition.

—The reports coming from all parts of the grain belt read to the effect that indications of the greatest grain crop known in the history of the country are becoming continually more apparent.

Varieties of Barley.

There has been very little attention paid in this country to the introduction of new varieties of barley, and the few that have been tried are not popular with the maltsters, even if they buy them at all they want them at lower rates. The process of malting consists in soaking the barley in water, and then spreading it out about a foot deep in a warm room until it sprouts. The process of germination converts the starch of the grain into sugar, and this change takes place in the soil. When all the starch is converted into sugar, and the seed is allowed to keep on growing, the new growth lives on the sugar. But the maltster does not wish this. He wants the starch, and he aims to allow the barley to grow until all the starch is converted into sugar, but to stop the growth before any of the sugar is converted into carbonic acid. It is here where the skill of the maltster comes in play. He must hit the exact time when the process of germination has converted the starch into sugar, and must not allow it to proceed an hour longer. When this time arrives, which is a matter of judgment by throwing the sprouted barley on a heated surface. As every one who has been in the habit of testing seeds knows, there is quite a difference in the period of germination between different varieties. And it is so with different varieties of barley. It will not do, therefore, for the maltster to mix different varieties. If a new variety is to be introduced, it must be grown where there is enough of it to make a sufficient quantity to induce the maltsters to use it. Then, if it proved to be an improvement, they would pay a higher price for it. But at first there would be no chance for the introducer to sell a small quantity.

At the present time we have practically but two varieties of barley, the two-rowed and the six-rowed. Or, to state it still more accurately, one variety is the two-rowed, and the other part of him six-rowed. Two-rowed barley is the kind exclusively used in England. It is a later and more vigorous growing kind than the six-rowed, and the grain is decidedly heavier. It would not be accurate to say that the two-rowed commanded a higher price in England than the six-rowed, for as a matter of fact the maltsters would not look at the six-rowed. In this country, on the other hand, six-rowed barley commands a higher price than two-rowed. And on this account, and on this only, it is more profitable to grow. If both brought the same price, the two-rowed would, on account of being more profitable to grow than the six-rowed. This is not only because it will produce more grain per acre, but because it stands up better, and has longer straw, and can be cut and bound with more facility and last, but not least, we can frequently get through with wheat-cutting before the two-rowed barley is ready.

The following paragraph from a recent English paper is of interest: "Fifty quarters (400 bushels) of Canadian-grown barley, of the two-rowed variety called "Prize Prolific," have been sent to England, by order of the Minister of Agriculture, to be malted, and tested with the best breweries in England. It is then proposed to ask a committee of British experts to fix its value. By this practical test the government is anxious to demonstrate to English farmers that Canada can produce the class of barley they require." Now that the United States market is practically closed to the Canadian barley growers, they are looking to England. And England wants two-rowed barley. Our Canadian readers doubtless understand this matter. For their own sake, as for ours, we hope they will not grow six-rowed barley. If they do they will have to send it here subject to a duty of thirty cents per bushel. They can just as easily grow two-rowed and supply the English market.

It may be asked why it is that if two-rowed barley is better than six-rowed, our maltsters pay more for six-rowed than for two-rowed? We have never been able to get a satisfactory answer to this question. One reason is that the six-rowed germinates more quickly than the two-rowed, and less time is required in the malting process. There are a few localities where two-rowed barley is preferred to six-rowed, and if the maltsters could not get it for less, they would pay more for it. But for the bulk of the general market, six-rowed brings the highest price, and is consequently the more profitable kind to grow.

At the present price of oats and barley, oats are a more profitable crop than barley, and far easier to grow and harvest. Like hops, barley is more or less of a speculative crop. Occasionally the crop proves highly profitable, but it is often grown at a loss. One of my neighbors, a very successful farmer and barley grower, is now quite convinced that he ought not to grow barley for the maltsters, and for the last twenty years of his life substituted oats for barley. I do not think he lost a cent by the change. —*American Agriculturist.*

Bulk and Weight of Ensilage.

A cubic foot of ensilage stored in the pit weighs from forty to fifty pounds, seldom goes outside these limits and the variation between them depends upon the material ensilage and the degree of weighing. The heavier the weight of the cover, or greater the pressure, the more dense the ensilage and the greater its weight per foot. The weight will differ from top to bottom of the pit and the deeper the silo, the more its contents will weigh at the bottom per cubic foot, because the pressure upon it of the ensilage above, increases with the depth: Above forty-five pounds per cubic foot is a fair average to depend upon for ensilage from well-grown corn, cut to inch lengths or less, when pitted and not weighted much on top. I have seen a pit in which the weighting was so heavy that the whole mass, when finally settled, averaged a little over 50 pounds per foot. In building a silo intended mainly for corn ensilage I would allow 45 cubic feet for every ton of silage which it was desired to store after settling, and as I should expect it to settle nearly, if not quite, one-third its original bulk; the allowance should be about 65 cubic feet for every ton of the material when first put in, supposing it is filled without stopping. Careful farmers and feeders with some years' experience in handling good ensilage from corn pretty well matured, agree in the opinion that three tons of such ensilage will fully replace a ton of good English hay, if fed to growing animals or dairy cows, but as only a part of their full ration. Some claims two and one-half tons equal to one.—*Henry E. Alvord, President Maryland Agricultural College.*

Use Good Sires.

It ought not to be necessary to advert to the importance of this matter so frequently, but the excuse for it is found,

1. In frequently seeing the common blood still used for sires, and

2. New and young, thoughtless breeders need constantly to be reminded of its importance. The *Iowa Homestead* wisely says of this matter as to sheep breeding:

"When good rams can be had for a fraction of their value, there is no excuse for breeding from a poor ram. The man who, in the selection of the ram, considers no question but of first cost, will never make much of a mark in breeding.

"Many farmers think they should not purchase a good ram unless they have high grade ewes. This is a mistake, for as has been pointed out, there is a greater return in breeding thoroughbred rams on common ewes than on high grade ewes. A good ram will add more to the offspring of ewes shearing four pounds than he could add to the lambs of sheep shearing seven pounds. There can be no necessity in breeding a poor ram unless he possesses some point not to be found in a better sheep. Even then there is danger in doing more harm than good. However, it will be found in all instances where two or more rams are used, that one does more for us all. Their business, having learned, during eight years' experience, to rely upon their tinkling to notify him, even from a distance of three-quarters of a mile, of any disturbance of the flock. He adds that two-thirds of the bells in use for this purpose are too small.

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Maine Farmer.

Augusta, June 4, 1891.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in York county.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in Penobscot and Piscataquis counties.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Buxnham, is an authorized Agent of the *Farmer*.

How like a bright oasis in the desert of life are these words from an appreciative subscriber: "The old *Farmer* comes to our new home like an old friend."

A gentlemen who just returned from the up river country, says the woods and ponds are running over with sportsmen from every point of New England.

On Saturday, Memorial Day was more generally observed throughout the country than ever before, the veterans of the Grand Army leading off, and all the people following in glad and joyful service. This year by year is cultivated the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to country and the cherishing of the memories of the heroes who died in her defence.

According to the recent vote of Aroostook county, the County Commissioners met in Houlton on the 26th and made the actual subscription of half a million dollars for the Bangor and Aroostook railroad. President Burleigh was present and received the subscription from their hands. Now let the Bangor people show their faith in the road which is to benefit their city so much, by subscribing liberally for the stock

Hammond's Grove, at the head of Lake Cobbosseecontee, is not to be opened on Sundays, but the quietness and sanctity of the Sabbath will, as heretofore, be maintained. Neither will refreshments be served at the café on Sunday. Mr. Wanofsky, with his men, are busily at work and will be ready for business in a week or two. A most successful season is promised at the grove.

The Maine liquor law has for the past two years been well enforced in the rural towns and country villages of the county. Recently Waterville and Augusta have joined the procession of law-abiding communities, the law being enforced by the local authorities. This has not been the case with our sister city of Gardiner. The law has practically been a dead letter in that city for a long while, so far as the attitude of the officers is concerned. So it has devolved upon the Sheriff of the county and his deputies to enforce the law in that city. Having made a splendid beginning, we trust they will continue, feeling certain their action will meet the approval of the law-abiding citizens of the place.

Wednesday, the 24th day of June, has been appointed as the day of the annual reunion of the 4th Me. Battery Association. This year the comrades meet at Bethel, the home of so many of their comrades who stood with them and shared in the camp, the march and the battle, of those years that will ever be fresh in the memory of every member of the old 4th Maine Battery. Owing to railroad connections, comrades coming from east of Augusta and Auburn will be obliged to reach those places by Tuesday evening, where ample provision will be made for their entertainment over night by the resident comrades, then taking the early morning trains for Bethel. The Maine Central, Grand Trunk and Somerset railroads have kindly granted half fares for stations in Maine on their roads.

The construction department of the exposition is authorized by the statement that by the Fourth of July 15,000 men will be at work on the World's Fair buildings in Jackson Park, Chicago, and that a month later the number will be not less than 30,000. Peru has appropriated $25,000 to defray the expense of making its exhibit at the exposition. U. S. Consul General Ballentine of Bombay says he believes several native Indian princes will attend the exposition. It is reported that the people of New Mexico intend to raise $75,000 to add to the State World's Fair appropriation of $25,000. One of the interesting objects which will be exhibited at the World's Fair is a table, made from the timber of the house in Funchal, Madeira, in which Columbus lived for a time before he began his voyages of discovery.

We have received the 30th annual premium list of the Maine State Agricultural Society and Pomological Society, and copies of the same may be had at this office. They may also be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Geo. M. Twitchell, at the State House. The book is of unusual interest this season, and contains many additions and improved features. The horse department has been thoroughly classified so that the standards are not to be obliged to compete against each other, the premiums being open for each class complete. The Secretary has classified and simplified the whole order of exhibits. New premiums have been added. The list of special premiums, as the *Farmer* has already mentioned, is a very attractive one. Three premiums for the Grange exhibit, $100, $50 and $25, are offered. For the best exhibition of farm products from Aroostook, a prize of $50 and one of $25 are offered.

The farmers of Maine for the most part are very much chagrined that the name "Farmer" should be a prefix to the ridiculous organization now kicking up a dust in the West. In his address of welcome J. A. Roberts, master of the Norway Grange, expressed the opinion that the Grange is the only farmers' organization yet known that can bring permanent relief to the farming interests. The Alliance, he said, though powerful at present, could not be enduring from the fact that it inculcated doctrines that were absurd and impracticable, as well as contrary to the spirit of our institutions. These sentiments, expressed in the presence of a large assembly, gave general satisfaction and provoked no dissent. The Grange is an organization for uplifting farming and farmers, improvement of methods and mutual assistance. It is one of the most helpful as it is the most sensible of organizations. Every farmer ought to come in to it.

Several months since it was reported that about 1300 farms had been deserted in the outlying sections of New Hampshire, and the report now comes that nearly one-half of this number are now disposed of, principally to city parties, who will use them as summer homes, not seeking to restore the pastures to strictly agricultural purposes, but allowing them to grow up into forests, if they will, and seeking simply to use these homesteads to keep fresh their own memories of early homes in the country. This is not, at the first glance, an encouraging outlook for agriculture, but, indirectly, it is one of the best things that could have happened to a State like New Hampshire. It will help to locate and to scatter over the entire northern part of the State the summer residents who have heretofore crowded principally into a few localities, and it will bring the city and the country people together in such a way that each will benefit from association with the other. The local farmers will be encouraged by increased demand for their products, and the country hamlets will be refreshed by the sight of new faces and the presence of new ideas. Some of these city people may become amateur farmers, and this will be an advantage. No one is more thoroughly thrown upon his own resources than the New England farmer, and the sale of these farms to people who have money to improve them if they choose, and who will give a new impulse to the farmer's life, will be of the first importance in awakening the rural people of New Hampshire to a keener sense of the value of its beautiful pastures and forests and mountains.

EDITORIAL NOTES—THE TOWN OF BUXTON. We had the pleasure of spending a portion of Saturday and all day Sunday in the ancient and beautiful town of Buxton, in York county, which is situated thirteen miles from Portland, on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, and which is connected with Saco and Biddeford by a regular stage line. The goodly town long since celebrated its centennial, having been first settled in 1748, and formerly known as Narragansett No. 1. It has at the present time some three thousand inhabitants, and is divided into five villages, as follows: Buxton Centre, West Buxton, South Buxton, Groveville, and Saco River. It is a large town, being twelve miles from the northern to the southern boundary. Largely engaged in former years in lumbering, its people are mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits, though manufactures are also carried on. The soil is mostly a rich, clayey loam, though there are occasional streaks of lighter soil.

There are two Congregational churches in town, one Baptist, one Free Baptist, one Methodist, and one Universalist. These all have stated preaching, with the exception of the Universalist. Substantial help is given these churches by natives of the good old town, who have gone abroad and achieved success in other fields, but who have kindly remembrances of their "native heath." On Sunday we visited two of these churches—the Congregationalist and the Baptist, which are perfect gems, outside and in, nicely frescoed, with cathedral windows, furnishings of the most fashionable and modern kind, and everything inviting to prayer and praise. And here the people delight to gather, the old and the young prizing the precious privileges afforded them. Certainly we never saw better dressed or more intelligent or reverential audiences anywhere. They were typical New England congregations, gathering on the peaceful hours of a beautiful Sabbath at the churches on the village greens, summoned by the sweet notes of the church bells. Not only the assemblage, but the singing and preaching as well, would do credit to any city.

Among the institutions of the place is the Buxton Grange, composed of some one hundred members. They own a building just opposite the depot, which contains a store room in the first story and a hall above, which is fitted for their own use, that of the G. A. R. Post, public meetings, etc., and is capable of holding four hundred persons. In connection with this are six acres of land, embracing a grove, where the members hitch their horses, mostly coming with their teams. Near the Grange Hall is the grain mill of E. C. Carll & Co., 40 by 30 feet. They also occupy as a storeroom the lower part of the Grange Hall, and will speedily erect another building for their use. They deal in corn, flour and feed of all kinds, doing a business annually amounting to $50,000.

At Saco River, in this town, is situated the Maine Furniture Company's factory, where thirty men are employed, the chamber furniture manufactured here being in great demand. The factory is owned and run by S. B. Shepard & Co. Mr. Shepard also has charge of the extensive Pine Park Farm, containing 300 acres, which has a $6000 barn, cuts 100 tons of hay, being in a high state of cultivation. At present there are on it seven horses and fifteen cows—the grade Jersey being the favorite butter cow here as elsewhere. This was formerly the W. C. Webster place. Mr. Webster was a man of large wealth, who died last August. The A. K. P. Lord Company manufactures long and short lumber, giving employment to forty men. The Saco Woolen Company is another concern, doing a large amount of business, and employing some fifty hands. They are now building another large woolen factory, which will give employment to an additional one hundred hands. Frank H. Hargraves, representative to the legislature from Buxton, is the accomplished agent of the company.

One important industry, so far as Maine is concerned, had its origin in this town. Mr. Samuel Hanson (now deceased), a native of the town, was the father of sales work in clothing. He learned the tailor's trade in Boston, and fifty-three years ago came back to Buxton with four coats to be made, and these he and his mother made and returned them. He came on foot from Saco Ferry to Buxton Centre, lugging the coats, a distance of thirteen miles. Next came a case of goods from Boston, containing forty coats, and these were let out to be made among the neighbors. From this small beginning came all the manufacture of ready made clothing in the State. Then came the erection of a large shop at Buxton, the putting out of work among the people, the business growing apace, until 2500 coats were made every week. Three teams were kept busy distributing the work among the people and gathering it in at the factory, where it was examined, repaired, and boxed up for its destination. Mr. Hanson, the originator of this great industry, and who was also one of the most public spirited men of the town, died some three years since. The business is now managed by Mr. R. A. Bradbury.

The labors of love of another gentleman, still on the shores of time, are highly appreciated by the people of his native town. We refer to Mr. Mark P. Emery of Portland, the proprietor of Maplewood Farm in this rural town, and in this charming spot Mr. Emery spends the pleasant months of summer with the people among whom he scatters his benefactions with a liberal hand. Churches and schools and every public enterprise feel the quickening power of his liberality. He has on his farm a choice herd of Jersey cattle, and sends a large amount of milk to the Portland market. Last month he sent 233 cans, and will make the number 300 the present month. The farmers are largely interested in the production and sale of milk. A large amount is sent from the Buxton depot to some seven different dealers in Portland. The milk is sent in cans holding two gallons each, and the farmers receive twenty-five cents per can. There is a well conducted creamery at West Buxton, to which is pledged 140 cows. The farmers own the factory, but have leased it to Boston parties for two years.

We cannot stop here to mention individual farmers, all of whom are worthy of mention, and all of whom are a credit to the place. Some of those who make a specialty of hay, think they are raising a small crop when they fail to produce 100 tons. The town is justly proud of those natives who have become famous abroad. Among these are Ex-Gov. Sam'l Merrill of Iowa, who was also a prominent Union General in the Civil War; Cyrus Woodman, the historian, who died about a year ago, and whose body was brought back to his native town for burial; Hon. Mark H. Dunnell of Wisconsin, the old house where he was born being pointed out with keen interest; Charles Came, long employed on the *Boston Journal*, the talented poet at Buxton's centennial.

On the recent Memorial Day, the observance was under the direction of John H. Came Post, No. 35, G. A. R. The Commander is Mr. E. J. C. Owen, the singing master of the town, the gentleman whose presence is essential at nearly every gathering, where joy is at the zenith, or where sorrow dims the eye. Long shall we remember our pleasant stay at his home. The Grand Army Post was named for a brave member of Co. C. 27th Me. Reg. Vols., whose body reposes at Alexandra, whose young life was given for his country at the age of 27. The veterans of the Post turned out on this occasion, with the newly organized Brass Band, and aided by the school children, decorated the graves of forty-six sleeping comrades, participating with their fellow soldiers throughout the country in the beautiful and expressive service.

This splendid country town has been a contributor of men and women to the city of Portland and other large places; but there are still attractions remaining that should secure prosperity in the future, as people turn their thoughts to the delights of country life, and the interest which seems to be deepening in the cultivation of the soil. When visiting a town like Buxton, one can readily perceive the fact that Maine's resources are not confined to granite, ice and summer boarders, but in the sterling character of its men and women, the best products that any community can show.

In addition to the colt stakes, published last week, Paul Marshall of Waterville has entered a three-year-old colt by Rolfe Boy.

NOT TO CONFIRM. The Episcopalian church of Maine has, by its representatives, cast its vote against the confirmation of Phillips Brooks as Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. A meeting of the standing committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine was held Saturday at the Cathedral of St. Luke, in Portland, the president in the chair. This is the standing committee:

President—Rev. Charles Morton Stiles, D. D., rector, resident at the Cathedral.
Rev. Wm. H. Washburn, Auburn, honorary canon and rector Church of the Heavenly Rest.
Rev. Walker Gwynne, Augusta, rector St. Mark's church.
Mr. Geo. E. B. Jackson, Portland, secretary.
Hon. Henry Ingalls, Wiscasset.
Mr. George H. Starr, Portland.

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Starr were both absent from the meeting, and therefore, while it was the unanimous vote of those present that the diocese of Maine could not vote for the confirmation of Bishop Brooks, technically it was a majority vote, owing to the absence of two of the committee.

The objection to the consecration of the Bishop-elect arises from views which he holds which are not in accord with the belief of some of his brother churchmen. In a sermon preached at Trinity church, Boston, October 31, 1890, Dr. Brooks used these eloquent words, and any Christian minister can afford to rest his case upon them, for they are the eternal truth:

"The tendency to exclusiveness has shown itself in our church during the last few years as never before. It is asserting itself in the cry against the name of our church and to give it a name which shall assert that it, and it alone, is commissioned to administer the Gospel of Christ in the United States of America. There are only two ways in which a church could stand and make such a claim. It might be our claim that we were so preponderant and absorbed so much of the Christian life of this country that everything else was comparatively insignificant. Now, no man claims this. If the church was the smallest of all bodies, yet still, if she had a distinct and separate commission, if there belonged to the Episcopal ministry a distinct and absolute right which did not belong to the ministry of other churches, then she would have the right to claim that she, and she alone, was the apostolic and catholic church here. Now, there are and always have been in our church those who hold this view. There are those who hold that from the time of the Apostles down to our own Bishop Paddock of Massachusetts, bishop has been consecrated by a bishop by direct touch of the hand upon the head; that as from generation to generation the commission to administer the Christian Gospel has come down, and that now in this land I believe no one outside the valid succession. I am not stating anything new to you. You know how largely that theory prevails and always has prevailed in our church. Now, giving our church an exclusive claim—and that claim has been urged within the last few weeks, such as I tell you, my friends, there is exceeding danger the church will receive one of these days—is the distinct adoption of this theory. That has never been done yet. There is no line in the prayer book which declares any such theory. * * * I tell you, my friends, I never could for a single day consent to that. To one who believes that the Christian church is the aggregate of all who believe and follow Christ—whether they class themselves as Baptists, or Methodists, or Presbyterians, or Congregationalists, or by whatever name—to such a one the acceptance of such a title as this by our body, which has called itself heretofore by a name that implies that it was a part of the great Christian bodies, is distinctly abhorrent.

This contest is the old one renewed, between the high church and the low church, the claims of the efficacy of historic Episcopacy against the denials of those who believe that Bishops are a really unessential part of the great church of Christians. The high church claim is that divine grace has been transmitted from the apostles down through an uninterrupted line of bishops by factual succession. According to this view no clergyman can be properly ordained except by a bishop who is a repository of a portion of this divine grace, transmitted through the line of bishops from the fountain head of eighteen centuries ago. Now Phillips Brooks does not subscribe to these views. He is a low churchman, and he believes, as he announced in the above extract from his sermon, that the whole body of Christians constitute the church, and that the bishops are only a part, and not an essential part. The appearances are that Dr. Brooks will be confirmed by a mere majority.

IN A WHOLE BIBLE. There are lots and lots of people who would accept the old Bible on which our fathers and mothers have relied in the sunny hours of prosperity, and the darksome moments of adversity, when the waves and the billows have gone over them,—they would accept the Bible, we say, if they could only have the editing of it;—if they could select the portions that seem to sustain their preconceived notions, and reject those that are unpleasant to their tastes. That would be the Bible of finite man, and not the Bible of the infinite God.

On this subject the versatile Dr. Talmage had something to say in a recent sermon. He said: "There is no more evidence that Bryant wrote 'Thanatopsis,' or that Longfellow wrote 'Evangeline,' than that the Lord God, through his holy prophets, evangelists and apostles, wrote the Bible. It makes me sick to see some of these young scientists, who have just learned about the horns of a beetle, walking about with a treatise on grasshoppers under their arms, talking about culture.

"The Bible should be read aright: Genesis is the door to enter, and Revelations the door to go out. Nearly all the great books of the world are only the Bible diluted. Thomas Carlyle is only a magnificent distortion of Ezekiel. There's a great variety in the Bible, but no contradiction.

"Educate a man's head, and you make him an infidel; educate his heart, and you make him a fanatic; educate them both together, and you have the noblest work of God. In all our cities we are wanting men who believe in a whole Bible, not in a Bible in spots."

THE ROYAL DESCENT. The decision of Queen Victoria that the grand-daughter of the Prince of Wales, who is out of the regular line of male descent, must take the rank of her father, the Duke of Fife, is an illustration of how in England even royal blood can descend to the level of a private station. This first grand-daughter of the Prince of Wales will bear, in consequence of her first rank, the courtesy title of lady; but her children, if she should marry a commoner, would bear no title at all, and though the great-grand-children of a King of England—assuming that the Prince of Wales becomes King—would be no more than other subjects of the crown, so far as official rank was concerned. Even if the daughter of the Duchess of Fife marries a nobleman below the rank of marquis, her children, other than her first son, if she happened to have any, would bear merely the courtesy title of honorable, a small distinguishing mark, and one that would entirely disappear in the next generation. The question which used to be asked a few years ago of what was to become of the immense royal family of England is in a fair way of being answered. They are to become commoners like the great mass of their fellow citizens, a change which, paradoxical as it seems, has probably done more to preserve and strengthen the aristocratic order than any other method that could be devised, since it connects all social and political classes by the close ties of family blood.

Last week, at Columbus, the Ohio Farmers' Convention adopted a platform demanding equal taxation of all property at actual value, less indebtedness on it, the sale of school books at the cost of publication, suppression of traffic in the sale of intoxicating liquors, the discontinuation of the use of railroad passes by officials, and the coining of not less than $50 per capita of gold and silver.—It also resolved that all tenders—gold, silver and paper—should be on a par with each other. The closing paragraph asks the farmers to vote for no man who will not agree to stand by the platform as adopted. The third party question was sprung, but it was voted down, the farmers there evidently thinking they can better make their influence felt by working in the parties already existing.

MR. E. F. Floyd, a Winthrop boy, and son of our venerable correspondent, Mr. S. T. Floyd of Winthrop, is connected with the *Calaveras Prospect*, published at San Andreas, Cal., a bright, enterprising paper, which shows its good taste by copying from the *Farmer*. Eastern news is most acceptable to the many Eastern men scattered throughout California.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. The weekly weather bulletin of the Signal Service says:

Showers in the spring-wheat region of Minnesota and the Dakotas during the past week have been light and not well distributed, and in some localities some injury has resulted from drought and frost, but crops are doing fairly well and will be greatly benefited by general rains in that section.

In the States of the Missouri valley the weather was generally favorable for small grains, but it was too cold for corn. The drought in northeast Nebraska has been relieved by generous rains. In Kansas all crops were improved, especially wheat, which is well headed. Prospects are reported as generally good in Iowa and Missouri; frost did little damage; in some sections corn is being replanted, owing to damage by cut worms, and in small areas wheat was plowed under on account of the injury by Hessian fly. Missouri reports wheat average; meadows never better; and fruits, except apples, continue excellent.

In Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois rain was very light and badly distributed, and the cool weather retarded growth. The effect of the week was generally injurious.

The weather was generally unfavorable in New England and the Middle Atlantic States owing to continued low temperature and drought, although in Pennsylvania crops are coming on improved. The cloudy and cool weather prevented rapid growth. Killing frosts in New York injured tree fruit; berries and grapes damaged by drought. Grass is in poor condition in New York and New England. Corn planting is well advanced in Pennsylvina and in progress in New England.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT BATES. The programme of Commencement week at Bates is as follows:

JUNE 17th, WEDNESDAY—Examination of Senior class.

JUNE 18, THURSDAY—Examination of Junior class.

JUNE 19, FRIDAY—Examination of Sophomore class.

JUNE 20, SATURDAY—Examination of Freshman class. Examining committee, Edward J. Goodwin, A. M., Lincoln; Alonzo Adams, A. M., Hervey A. Cowell, A. M., Wilbur H. Judkins, A. M.; Examination of Divinity School, Examining Committee, Rev. James M. Bailey, D. D., Rev. T. H. Stacy, A. M., Rev. Martyn Summerbell, D. D., Rev. Thomas Spooner, A. M.

JUNE 21, SUNDAY—Baccalaureate exercises at Main street free Baptist church, 10.30 A. M.; Sermon before the Divinity school, 7.45 P. M., by Rev. E. N. Fernald.

JUNE 22, MONDAY—Sophomore Prize Debate, 2.30 P. M.; Junior exhibition, 7.45 P. M.

JUNE 23, TUESDAY—Class day exercises, 2.30 P. M.; Oration, F. J. Chase; Poet, Grace N. Bray; Historian, A. D. Frankman; Prophet, F. L. Pugsley; Presenting address, F. E. Libby; Odist, Mabel S. Merrill. Annual meeting of the Alumni, 4.30 P. M.; Concert 7.45 P. M., at Music Hall. For this concert the celebrated Miss Clara Louise Howe, as present the prima donna of the country; Mrs Jessie Eddyton Southwick, reader.

The instrumental music is furnished by the Kneisel Quartet from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Kneisel, the leader of the quartet, is one of the celebrated violinists of the country.

JUNE 24, WEDNESDAY—Examination for admission to college, 9 A. M.; Annual meeting of the President and Trustees, 9 A. M.; Anniversary of the Divinity school, 2.30 P. M.; Literary exercises of the Alumni, Poet, F. F. Phillips, '77. Orator, Prof. J. E. Brackett, '77.

JUNE 25, THURSDAY—Commencement, 10 A. M.; Address before the literary societies by Rev. F. Allen of Boston, subject, "Life and Works of Michael Angelo."

JUNE 26, FRIDAY—President's reception to the graduating class, 8 P. M.

UNIVERSALIST STATE CONVENTION. The Universalists of Maine are in annual session Portland. Monday night, Rev. Dr. E. L. Rexford of Boston preached on "Christ's Interpretation of Life." On Tuesday morning a large attendance of delegates was called to order by President Nathan W. Harris of Auburn. All the principal officers were present. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. T. Pember of Bangor. After the committees were appointed the address of welcome was made by Charles S. Fobes of Portland. At 11 A. M., a sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Cowsley of Biddeford.

The afternoon session was the occasion of a sermon by Rev. J. Vincent, Calais. In the evening was held the missionary meeting. Addresses were made by Rev. E. C. Pember, Lewiston; Rev. C. A. Hayden, Auburn, and others.

Last year Rev. H. S. Whitman of Bowdoinham, the Secretary of the convention, was appointed agent to secure a permanent fund of $10,000 for the mal[illegible] pension. He has secured over $5000. A circuit has been formed, composed of Camden, Hope and South Hope, and another, consisting of Readfield, Fayette, Leeds and Monmouth. New churches are also reported at Gardiner and East Eddington. The church debt at Norway has been paid. The total sum raised for building and repairs and payment of church debts is $13,000. Mr. Whitman reports 94 parishes, 95 parishes, 4756 families, 1972 church members, and 83 church edifices, valued at $545,280. There are 44 active parishes, a gain of four from last year.

THE MASSACRE AT MANIPUR. The English papers, giving a full account of the terrible tragedy at Manipur, have arrived. They give the story of the Senaputty's influence in the family of the Maharajah, his assumption of authority in Manipur after the departure of his brother, the ruler. When the latter importuned the English to restore him to his little kingdom, the Senaputty became arrogant, and it was an attempt to check his pretentions that led to the massacre.

When the English troops arrived the officers were received with protestations of loyalty to the English government. The troops had not expected trouble, and had come with but little ammunition. A messenger came from the palace, saying that the Senaputty wished to meet and confer with the commissioner, in a thoroughfare half way between the palace and the residency gate.

The English saw that their condition was desperate; that massacre stared them in the face. There was one woman in the party—Mrs. Grimwood, wife of the political agent. Her knowledge of the Indian warfare is known. The commissioner decided to go unarmed and parley with the Senaputty.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Quinton, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. William N. Cossins, secretary to Mr. Quinton, Col. Skene and Lieut. Simpson, left the residency gate. All five were unarmed. It was a bright, moonlight night, and the anxious English, looking over the wall of the residency, saw them go down to the meeting place of the two parties at the palace. Several Manipuris met them. There was a short parley and then the five Englishmen entered the gate and disappeared from view.

The story of what then happened came several days afterward from a native. The Senaputty and the regent received the five Englishmen. The Senaputty and the commissioner then walked apart, talking earnestly. After a few minutes the Senaputty called the regent, and there was more earnest talk. Then the Senaputty drew himself up and called out a command in a loud, angry voice.

At once a swarm of Manipuris fell upon the five Europeans and bound them hand and foot. The five fought desperately to avoid the horrible death they knew awaited them. But it was a useless fight of bare hands against arms. The Manipuris' executioners were called out, and stood with drawn swords near the five men standing bound. The soldiers stood about, glaring at the hated Europeans.

The tall form of the Senaputty was seen in the full moonlight. His arms were folded and his face showed all the malignant brutality of his character. He gave the word, and the blades swept in a semi-circle downward. They cut through the bones of the ankles, and the five Europeans fell to the ground footless. Again the signal and the reddened blades had cut off the bound hands, so that the bleeding stumps fell free at the sides. A third signal, and the five heads were severed from the body. One or two of the Englishmen were unconscious, but the native who told it said he saw one of the Sahibs watch the blade descending to sever his head from the body.

The Senaputty kicked one of the bodies and then ordered the servants to take them away. They were cut into pieces and thrown into the enclosure where the royal kennels are, and the fierce dogs ate them.

When the execution was accomplished, a great shout went up from the 1000 soldiers who were watching. It was heard at the residency, but was not understood. The facts were learned later.

The troops then embarked in a retreat to Ghenghat, but of 400 who started on the expenditure only 100 returned.

We now have royal authority on gambling, and from an expert, the Prince of Wales. In the famous "Baccarat trial," for gambling, in London, the Prince of Wales was on the stand, on Tuesday. During his examination a juryman stood up in his place, and deliberately questioned the Prince. The juror said, in a loud voice, "Are the jury to understand that you see nothing in these two occasions, and saw nothing of the alleged malpractices?" The Prince hesitated for a moment, and said with a half smile, "It is very easy for the banker when dealing cards not to see anything, especially in a company of friends in a country house. You do not for a moment suppose any one will play unfairly." The juror asked: "What was your opinion at the time of the charges made against the plaintiff?" The Prince gravely replied: "The charges made against him were so unanimous that I had not any other course open to me than to believe them." The Prince's last answer caused a flutter of excitement, followed by whispered comment. The Prince gave his evidence in a halting, hesitating manner, and seemed very glad and exceedingly relieved when the examination was over. He seemed to lose his usual state of calmness and dignity shortly after he entered the witness box, and did not seem able to make himself at ease on the stand. He was decidedly fidgety, and never once lifted his eyes to the people in the court room.

S. S. Andrews of Biddeford has settled with his creditors for twenty cents on a dollar. The liabilities were $33,000, and the assets $7000.

The Maine hotel keepers are against prohibition. Strange!

KENNEBEC POMONA—AN INTERESTING MEETING. Kennebec Pomona met with Sidney Grange last Thursday, and the meeting proved to be characteristic of this wide-awake, well officered organization. The day was all that could be desired, and those who rode over the hills to the Grange hall were made happy by the sight of comfortable dwellings, well kept fields, a grass crop which to-day promises to be heavy, and an acreage under the plow larger than for many years. Clover fields are abundant, and the cool weather has sent the roots down and thickened the growth until it is a pretty picture.

The hall, built by this enterprising Grange, is well located in the central part of the town, overlooking some of the best farm lands to be seen in America, with substantial and well kept buildings. In the distance Oak Grove Seminary and the village at Getchell's Corner may be seen, while the farm buildings on the east of the Kennebec are plainly visible. The hall, which is the second story of the town hall, is thoroughly finished with permanent stage and scenery. It was built a few years ago by the Grange for a home, and full well does it answer the purpose. From sixty to seventy-five patrons were gathered at the hall when Worthy County Master Moore dropped his gavel and began the work of the day. The familiar faces of the old-time workers from all parts of the county, and the hearty hand-shaking among more, who were strangers only for a very brief time. Among the visitors who were cordially welcomed were Secretary Gilbert of the Board of Agriculture, and Deputy Lecturer Twitchell. The business of the morning being over, Secretary Meader presented the letter published in the last *Farmer* from the State Lecturer calling attention to children's day, June 6th, and urging its observance. The topic for discussion was "Successful Pork Raising," opened by Lecturer Clifford, who was followed by Bros. W. H. Keith of Winthrop, and Z. A. Gilbert. In a few minutes' time these brothers put many practical suggestions into the pigs, some of them being that profit comes from a close study of individuals as well as breeding, that attention to little details tells the story, that one must like the work in order to succeed, that no fixed ration can be given, and no one article of food be depended on to complete the growth. A sumptuous dinner was served by the sisters in the dining hall below. In the afternoon the programme arranged by Cascade Grange, Oakland, was presented, and in a very satisfactory manner, each part calling for hearty applause. We present the two essays as well worthy a larger audience than was gathered in the hall:

"The Work of Secret Societies, and Our Duties as Patrons," by J. A. Sawtelle, Oakland.

If human beings were perfect, secret societies never would have been called into existence. According to history, from the time of the first inhabitants of the Garden of Eden through each generation down to the present day, mankind has been cursed by selfishness and greed. We see this very plainly between nations, States of the same nation, towns of a State, individuals of a town, and even of the same family. And tendency of the human family becomes intensified through succeeding generations unless some counteracting influence is brought to bear. And just in proportion to the zeal and efficiency put into the work the evil tendencies are held in check. Probably few among us to-day are prepared to estimate the influence secret societies have had in moulding the morals of the present generation. We find, in almost every village, square and different lines of work in minor details, yet all have a general aim for protection and aid in time of need, for the inculcating the morals of its members, for alleviating the sorrows of the afflicted, and diffusing the principles of fraternal sympathy and brotherly love. This work, being performed so quietly and unostentatiously, is leavening the whole society leat through contact with the membership, to an extent that casual thinkers, even within the ranks of the secret workers, would fail to fathom. The order of Patrons of Husbandry is one of the agents in this great work. The National Grange, each State Grange, each County Grange, each Subordinate Grange, and every individual member, each has a part to perform. How has that part been performed in the past? Take it right to yourself, each one here to-day, and ask yourself what have I done towards making our order foremost in the great march of improvement? Have I done what I might or have I been indolent, either through a constitutional defect or some trivial cause, wearying others with an excessive burden and slowing the revolving wheels of our noble chariot? In taking a retrospective glance at the rise and progress of our order we have no cause for despondency. Though we have not established what we might, yet when compared with other orders we have done well. Can we do better in the future? I think each will answer yes. Then the question is, will we? Let each endeavor to make our order not merely a co-worker, but a leader in all that tends to elevate and improve ourselves individually, and in all the great questions of reform and improvement that affect us as a people. In order to do this we must keep the eye of the mind bright with deep thinking, and our hands active with constant use, keeping in view the motto, "hope and persevere."

The readings by Sisters Louise Benson and Susie Gleason, recitation by Sister Lucy Roy, and declamation by Bro. Harry Watson, were all well rendered. The essay by Bro. S. C. Watson closed this part of the session for the day. His subject was:

"Is the Grange Worth What It Costs?"

We might answer the question by asking, is the home, the family hearth-stone, worth what it costs? Is our government with its law and order, the protection given by them under it, worth what it costs? Are our public schools and institutions of learning, our benevolent and reformatory institutions expensive beyond their real value? Do habits of temperance and virtue, and the spread of Christianity conform to principle that they cost? In short, does it pay to employ those means necessary to make life what God intended it should be, happy, prosperous and successful? If so, we think no man has any no to each and all of these questions, if not in words they certainly do by their acts. And so we find members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry who deny the institution of the Grange by the attitude they assume towards it. They withhold their support of attendance upon the meetings of the Grange, and participation in Grange work, and by their general bearing say that they are unfriendly to the only organization ever devised that effectively lifted the farmer to that plane in society, of position and influence, that rightfully belongs to him. That the Grange has done this no one can successfully deny. And if this alone was all that had been accomplished for the American farmer through this organization, the expense can only be counted trifling compared with benefits worth so much. To be sure it costs something to be a good patron, the same as it costs something to enter the blessing of a home and family, or to be a respectable member of society. It costs self-denial and sacrifice, it takes time to attend the meetings, and preparation for doing the duties pertaining to it, and interesting, and a small amount of money to provide for contingent expenses; but it costs vastly more to remain outside the gates, or to enter them and then take the position of antagonism to the order as practically does who is not in full sympathy with the purposes and activities of his or her Grange. A tree loaded with the most luscious fruit, free to all who would pluck and eat, would be no better than a barren tree if the fruit was not partaken of. To reap the benefits that the Grange makes possible, the individual member must improve his opportunities, he must give as well as receive, and he will often find when this is done that he will receive more than he will find it to be "more blessed to give than to receive."

Practical co-operation is what is needed in the organization to-day in order to bring the Grange to the front rank. If the membership of the order were in accord in any line of action suited to advance their interests, what strides would be made towards their attainment. In business matters it has been demonstrated over and over again that most satisfactory results can be obtained when confidence and co-operation join hands. In political matters something has been accomplished in the interest of agriculture, and the lifting of burdens from those engaged in it, through the influence that the order exerts in moulding public sentiment, and by the efforts of individuals who in their zeal to secure the right of the mind bright with deep thinking, and our hands active with constant use, keeping in view the motto, "hope and persevere."

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Grange News and Notes.

—The annual meeting of North Penobscot Pomona Grange will be held with Forest Grange, Lee, the fourth Saturday in June, at 10 A. M. Election and installation of officers. A general attendance is hoped for. The hospitality of Forest Grange needs no words of commendation, as you all have tested it. Let us all make them twice glad this year.

S. R. LUDDEN, *Sec'y.*

—POMONA GRANGE. Piscataquis Pomona held a very interesting meeting with Parkman Grange, Thursday, May 21st. Although the morning was rainy, nearly all the officers were in their places. The forenoon was devoted to business and conferring the fifth degree on fifteen candidates. All members of the Grange had work which gives evidence of prosperity in that branch of our order. After dinner, we were called to order with open doors, and the programme for the afternoon carried out. Addresses of welcome were given by Sister May McKusic of Parkman Grange; select reading by Mrs. N

Items of Maine News.

It cost $3,500 to light the city building in Portland, last year, by electricity.

I. M. Pinkham has been appointed postmaster at East Holden vice R. O. Pinkham.

All along the coast the summer cottages are being put in order.

Fred M. Lancaster of Richmond committed suicide in Chicago.

The foundation of the new starch factory in Fort Fairfield is laid, and they will now push the work till all is completed.

Job Chase, Esq., of Livermore, died Wednesday, aged 85. He was one of the first county commissioners of Androscoggin county.

It was found necessary to shut down the toothpick factory at Strong, last week, so many of the hands were sick. Twenty-two were ill at one time.

A new company to carry on the woolen mill at North Dexter has been formed. $6,000 has been subscribed and $3,000 more is ready if needed.

Frank J. Delaney, of Portland, who pounded a girl and broke her collar bone, was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $800

The corporators of the extension of the Portland & Rumford Falls Railway have given notice to the railroad commissioners that they shall locate their road at once. Mr. Spofford of Bucksport is engineer.

Captain Robert Hichborn of Stockton Springs, died Thursday of blood poisoning, caused by using a patent corn salve. He was aged 82 years. A wife and four children survive him.

In the public schools of Portland are two children, a boy and a girl aged respectively 10 and 12 years, no relation at all, both of whom are as bald as is traditional billiard ball, and each of whom wears a wig.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railroad for the year were $16,552,528.98, and the working expenses were $10,253,828.47. The net earnings were $6,299,700.51.

Dr. Geo. A. Harden, a well-known physician of Columbia Falls, died Friday. He was the only physician in that town, and will be greatly missed. It has been about 21 years since he commenced practice there. A wife and one son survive him.

Mr. J. Edgar Moore, who kept Hall's upper boarding house, Ellsworth, retired as well as usual the other evening, and when his wife got ready to retire she found him dead in bed. Death, it is supposed, was caused by apoplexy.

Master Leo Standish, son of George Standish of Flagstaff, visited his father's bear traps a few days ago, and found a bear in one of them. He shot the bear which was a very nice furred one. He also shot a large fish hawk recently.

Major S. Clifford Belcher of Farmington is referee in a suit relating to the proprietorship of hay on a farm sold by Mr. O. S. Norton of Portland to John R. Williams of Farmington before his decease. The referee's decision is reserved.

Mrs. Thomas Parkerson and Mrs. Eldridge Ackley of Moose River (Trescott), while hunting for the cows one day recently, came suddenly upon three bears, two of which retreated, but the third one remained only to be beaten to death with poles which the ladies hastily secured.

Thursday Miss Sarah H. Hinkley, aged 101 years and nine days, died at the Old Ladies Home in Bath. Her early life was passed at Georgetown, but she afterward moved to Bath, where she has lived ever since. Her faculties have been wonderfully preserved.

The Third and Fifteenth Maine regiments have decided to hold a reunion at Skowhegan, some time in August, the exact date not having been definitely fixed on. The Seventh Maine Battery will hold a reunion there this summer, and it is hoped that arrangements can be made to have both reunions on the same date.

A smart old man in South Dexter eighty-four years old takes care of his horse, cow, calf, pig, and saws and splits all of his wood, also waits on his invalid wife. He does the work about the house, making four or five pounds of butter a week, carries it to the market and gets twenty cents a pound. He isn't asking people to get up donation parties or fairs to pay his bills.

Two foxes that were caught and trained and let loose last fall are doing considerable damage at Pond Cove, Cape Elizabeth. A large number of hens belonging to Milton Dyer have been killed. The foxes were so bold that they would go right into his yard and catch the hens. Their holes were found near Bluff cottage, and four of their young ones killed.

George Orman and Sam Julian, the two Nova Scotia vamps who were arrested as suspects in the Enfield train shooting affair, were taken into the municipal court, at Bangor, Thursday, and given 60 days each under the tramp law. There is no good evidence to hold them upon the other case yet, but it will be worked up as fast as possible.

Monday morning the remains of a man was found near the Pittsfield station, supposed to have been run over and killed by the Pullman train, early that morning. His neck and both arms were broken, the breast badly bruised and the frontal bone stove in. The man was apparently about 25 years of age, and on his memorandum book is the name of William Stuart. This is the only clue to the man's identity.

The Old Town and Orono electric street railroad companies consolidated by a vote of the directors at a meeting in Bangor. They propose to build an electric railway from Old Town to Orono and possibly to Veazie, a distance of eight miles. The Bangor street railway Company will extend its line to Orono, but the latter case making a continuous line from Bangor to Old Town, 12 miles long.

Two and one half miles of procession through an immense gathering, with two hundred and twenty-four teams, fifty aids and four bands and eighty-nine horses and three bands, all forming a procession unlike anything ever known in Bangor before, in the matter of excellence, is the story of the great Merchants' Week parade. It was a grand success in every point of fulness in every joint, not an accident of any kind, with perfect weather.

In the case of Rowland B. Bonney on trial for manslaughter in the Cumberland superior court, charged with causing the Scarboro Beach accident last January, whereby W. M. Swasey was killed, the jury was out nearly all day Thursday and then disagreed and was discharged. The jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Mr. Bonney was allowed to go on his personal recognizance. This is probably the end of the case. Mr. Bonney always stood well with his employers and the public.

The following are the exercises for anniversary week at Pittsfield, beginning June 7th and continuing over June 11th: Sunday, June 7, 10.30 A.M., baccalaureate sermon before graduating class by Rev. L. S. Bean; Sunday evening, address before Y. P. C. A., by Rev. L. S. Bean. Monday and Tuesday, June 8 and 9, examination of classes. Monday evening, June 8th, prize declamations and recitations. Tuesday evening, June 9th, Manson prize orations and essays. Wednesday evening, June 10 the alumni exercises and meeting of trustees. Thursday, June 11th, graduating exercises. Thursday evening, anniversary.

The monument of the Fifth Maine Regiment was not located correctly, and Col. Clark Edwards has been authorized by the commission to change it to the proper place. A tablet is to be erected at the copse which marked the center of Longstreet's charge on the battlefield. A design has been forwarded to Gen. Charles Hamlin by Col. Bachelder of the Gettysburg Association. It is rectangular in form and will be cut in granite, upon it resting a book carved in the stone. "High water mark of the Rebellion," will be the legend, and the 19th Maine Regiment and the 5th Maine Battery, which saw action there, assisting in repelling Pickett's charge, will be represented by inscriptions.

The members of Edwin Libby Post and Sons of Veterans in Rockland, are highly indignant over an action which occurred the other night. As a Mullen was beating the drum to call the members of the latter organization to inspection, one of the well-known citizens was passing by in a team. He became enraged at the sound and jumping out of his team, set up a stamp where the drum was being beat and smashed it. He claimed that the noise frightened his horse, which is denied by several witnesses. The drum, which was owned by the Post was held by them as sacred, having belonged to a soldier who fell on the field. A meeting to take action was held and Lawyer Gould was chosen to bring action against the offender, and a committee was appointed to sustain the same.

Gen. John L. Hodsdon of Bangor, formerly Adjutant General of the State, wandered away from his home, on Friday, and after diligent search was found beyond Old Town, Saturday evening, and restored to his family. He was considerably fatigued by his wanderings. General Hodsdon has very little remembrance of where he went and his escape from serious or fatal mishap is remarkable. The exhausting labors and severe mental strain to which General Hodsdon was subjected in performing the duties of Adjutant General, Acting Quartermaster General and Acting Paymaster General during the entire period of the war, and in compiling the remarkable series of reports giving the military history of every person who enlisted from Maine, resulted in a serious attack of brain fever from which he never fully recovered, and for years past the weakening effects upon his mind have gradually but steadily increased.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed and Charles Emory Smith, United States Minister to Russia, have been largely feted in Paris. Both attended the British charity ball and dined at the Legation.

Mr. Blaine passed through the city, yesterday morning, for Bar Harbor, where he is now resting at his cottage.

Items of General News.

It is now reported that after transferring arms and ammunition to the Esmeralda the Itata sailed away for Australia.

President Harrison took part in the Memorial exercises at Philadelphia, delivering a brief address.

Brooklyn, N. Y., is soon to have a home for victims of the opium, chloral and cocaine habit.

Francis F. Emery, boots and shoes, 100 Pearl street, Boston, has assigned; liabilities estimated at $300,000.

Sir John Macdonald, Canada's Premier, still lingers at the point of death, with no hope of recovery.

Fire in the Brooklyn, N. Y., Cooperage Company's factory, Monday night, caused a loss of nearly $1,000,000.

On Memorial Day, the Abraham Lincoln monument in Lincoln Park, Chicago, was elaborately decorated with flowers and garlands by the children of the Lincoln school.

For the first time since March 30th no deaths were reported from grip in New York city, Wednesday. Altogether grip and its complications killed 683 persons.

The debt statement shows that the increase of the public debt during May amounted to $622,915.57. The total cash in the treasury is $697,077,366.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, one of the most eminent physicians in the United States, died Saturday at his home in New York, aged 73 years. He was born in Wilton, Me., and graduated at Bowdoin College.

W. & J. M. Bent, boot and shoe manufacturers, Chituate, Mass., will probably settle through insolvency. Their liabilities are estimated at $150,000, of which amount about $100,000 is owed to Potter, White & Bayley. The Bent firm has manufactured for Potter, White & Bayley.

Secretary Tracy has issued an order for the North Atlantic squadron to rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 4th of July. A further reduction in the force employed in the construction department at the Portsmouth navy yard has taken place on the 1st of June.

Watertown, S. D., was visited by a cyclone Tuesday afternoon, which demolished a number of barns along its course. At Hazel, 16 miles southwest of there, three people were killed. The storm is said to have been very severe in that vicinity.

The bids were opened at the navy department in Washington, Monday, for building cruiser No. 13. Three bids were received. Cramp and Sons bid $2,745,000; Union Iron Works, San Francisco, $2,793,000; Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, $2,690,000. The approriation made by Congress for this vessel is $2,750,000.

John Kelly and Edward Muzzy, of Newport, N. H., had a religious altercation Sunday night, after imbibing freely of cider during the day, in which Muzzy had an eye gouged out with a jack-knife. He may lose the sight of it. Kelly was jailed at midnight and arraigned Monday for an attempt at manslaughter.

The Sons of Maine of Somerville, Mass., celebrated ladies' night by a banquet at the American House, Boston, Wednesday evening. Nearly 100 ladies and gentlemen sat down. The guests and speakers were Col. Francis S. Hazeltine, Dana Estes, Judge E. T. Luce, and Rev. Edward Sampson Tead. Col. Chas. F. King, President of the club presided.

Chinese law seems to reach its officials in other countries. Tcheng-ki-Tong who was acting First Secretary of the Chinese legations in London and in Paris, has been condemned to death. His long administration has been marked with many forms of extravagance, and he swindled people right and left. He was recalled, tried, condemned, and sentenced to die.

Judge Josiah G. Abbott died at Wellesley, Mass., Tuesday, aged nearly 76 years. He was an acknowledged leader of the democracy in Massachusetts, and was elected State Senator in 1841, to Congress in 1874, and a member of the Electoral Commission in 1876. He was also director of the Union Water Power Company and of the Hill Mills at Lewiston.

Memorial Day was observed in Washington as a general holiday. There was a parade of Grand Army Posts and their military escorts. The tomb of the 2111 unknown dead at Arlington was decorated more elaborately than usual. The procession, made up of army officers and old soldiers, formed at the Soldiers' Home, and proceeded to the cemetery of the tomb, where memorial exercises were held. At the grave of General Logan there were special exercises.

Schooner Hyena of St. George, Maine, Hart, Calais for New Haven, arrived at Vineyard Haven, Mass., and reports that while passing Pollock Rip lightship, about 12.30 P. M., 29th ult, with a strong southeast wind, rough sea and a thick fog, the mate, John P. Davis of St. George, Maine, aged 22 years, while forward, fell overboard and a chain on the foreboom, fell overboard and was drowned. Every effort was made to save him, but without success. The accident was seen from the lightship and her boat was immediately lowered, but could not recover the body.

The heaviest thunder storm for many years passed over Gloucester, Mass., Tuesday evening, doing much damage. At Lanesville the lightning struck the Congregational church, shattering the steeple and considerably damaging the interior. At Bay View a house owned by John Chaney was struck in several places. Maurice Foley's house, Mount Vernon street, was struck and badly demolished. A little girl sitting at a window received a shock, but was not seriously injured. At Bass Avenue a house was struck, the current passing down the chimney out of the window, and no one was hurt. The cottage of Miller case making a continuous line from Bangor to Old Town, 12 miles long.

The services at Gen. Grant's tomb, Saturday, were very interesting. Grant Post, No. 237, of Brooklyn, conducted the services. A crowd of veterans gathered. The veterans walked before the tomb with uncovered heads and each let fall a flower on the grave. The Chinese consul at New York sent a large shield and easel bearing the inscription, "China's Tribute." The Loyal Legion sent a pillow of immortelles, and President Harrison sent a wreath of roses which was placed on the doors of the tomb. Mead Post, No 1., G. A. R., was represented by a large delegation. The grounds in the immediate vicinity of the tomb abounded with many floral tributes. The orator of the day was Hon J. S. Wise, ex-Governor of Virginia, who was a Confederate soldier. He pronounced a beautiful eulogy on Gen. Grant.

A daring attempt was made to steal the body of P. T. Barnum, the dead showman, at Bridgeport, Conn., about 3 o'clock Friday morning by ghouls. At the time there was a drizzling rain and it was very dark. George Callahan and John Blackman the watchmen were sleeping in a shanty about fifty feet to the south of the grave. Callahan is a light sleeper and was aroused by the sound of a pick. They crept within a dozen feet of the tomb, without being heard, and saw two men at work who fled and exclaimed: "Run boys, for your life. We are caught." They dashed off and both watchmen fired their pistols at them. They continued shooting until their revolvers were emptied. A cry came from one of the men after he had run a short distance, and the guards thought he had been shot. They followed, but could find no one. Mrs. Barnum said that had the body been stolen no reward would have been offered for its return as Mr. Barnum had wished it that way. That night the guard was doubled at the grave, two policemen being on duty.

Early Sunday morning there was a bad wreck on the Shenandoah Valley division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad near Luray, Va. The company is replacing a wooden trestle at Jerrymis with an iron structure, and all trains were ordered to reduce speed to four miles an hour passing over it. The two freight trains were running north; the first was loaded with live stock, the second with lumber and coke. In the caboose on the rear of the first freight were a portion of the crew, and James F. Strickler of Crigiersville. The second train, running 25 miles an hour, dashed upon the weak bridge into the caboose. The shock unsettled the trestle and it gave away, precipitating to the bottom of the ravine, 70 feet below, the caboose and two cars of the first train and all of the second train, engine and 30 cars. Mr. Strickler was killed John Reese of Harrisburg, brakeman, is believed to be fatally injured. The wet tracks, it is thought, prevented the train from being slowed. The cars and trestle were turned into kindling wood.

John Bardsley, City Treasurer of Philadelphia, was arraigned Friday, in the central police courts, to answer to the charges of misappropriating $39.000 of city money, the embezzlement of $400,000 and upwards of State funds and perjury in violating his oath of office by loaning city money at interest. Owing to his enfeebled condition, he was allowed to take a chair facing the magistrate's desk instead of being placed in the prisoner's dock. After several witnesses had testified for the prosecution, Attorney Graham Bardsley said it was true that his client had deposited $945,000 of State money in the Keystone bank and taken due bills for the amount, and received interest on them. When the bank failed he lost money in any other depositor would have done. Mr. Graham asked if Mr. Bardsley was willing to make a statement himself, and was told he was. Mr. Bardsley arose from his chair and tottered to the witness stand. In a trembling voice he said: "I admit all my counsel has said. I did put money in the bank and will have to take what the law gives me. I got as high as 4 per cent. interest for the money. I deposited the money and took due bills for it as is done every day. When the bank failed I lost the money. I paid it either to President Marsh, Cashier Hays, or Assistant Cashier Lawrence." He said he also received interest from the Spring Garden, the Seventh National, Manufacturers' National, Chestnut Street National and People's National banks.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Items and Incidents.

"Ha, ha," laughed the farmer, as he saw his brood of incubator chickens come forth, "I did it with my little hatch it."

What it Costs

Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities of life. Hood's Sarsaparilla commands itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicinal of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar," and a bottle taken according to directions will average to last a month.

The silver dollar is king. One silver dollar with 1804 upon it is worth $2000.

The vocal organs are strengthened by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Clergymen, lawyers, singers, actors, and public speakers find this preparation the most effective remedy for irritation and weakness of the throat and lungs, and for all affections of the vocal organs.

It is considered disorderly in orderly Boston for a man to kiss his pretty young wife at the front door. Is it because there is little kissing or few pretty young wives in the famous town?

To restore, thicken, and give you a luxuriant growth of hair, to keep its color natural as in youth, and to remove dandruff, use only Hall's Hair Renewer.

These failures in the boot and shoe trade indicate an inability to foot the bills.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

The crop of cucumbers, as well as of watermelons, is reported large. Hoist the danger signal!

"Heals all cuts, burns and bruises like magic." That's Johnson's Anodyne Liniment surely.

A Pennsylvania woman counted the stitches as she knitted a quilt, and there were nearly 900,000.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

A thief in Portland said he broke into a clothing store because he "hated the Jews."

"Golden Medical Discovery" cures those diseases which come from blood impurities—scrofula and skin diseases, sores and swellings.

But does it? It's put up by the thousands of gallons, and sold to hundreds of thousands. Can it cure as well as though it had been compounded just for you? Its makers say that thousands of people who have had Tetter and Salt-rheum, Eczema and Erysipelas, carbuncles and Sore Eyes, Thick Neck and Enlarged Glands, are well to-day because they used it.

Suppose that this is so. Suppose that a quick-witted man was far-seeing enough to know that to cleanse the blood was to cleanse the life. Suppose that by many experiments, and after many failures, he discovered this golden key to health and that his faith in it for you is so strong that you can go to your druggist, buy a bottle, and if it doesn't help you, you can get your money returned—cheerfully. Will you try it? The remedy to have faith in, is the remedy the makers themselves have faith in.

ACCIDENTS. A crew of men was at work on the roof of the ell of Capt. Alfred Skolfield's house in Brunswick, removing the slate and putting on a metal roofing to prevent the water backing up, Capt. Skolfield supervising the work. From some cause the staging broke, and the crew fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-six feet. Capt. Skolfield was injured the most, although the doctors can discover no broken bones or internal injuries. He was able to walk into the house, but complained of a pain in the side, the one which is most seriously injured. James Hughes, one of the crew, lamed his shoulder.——Wednesday forenoon, a staging gave way in the yard of the pulp mill at Madison, and the boss carpenter, A. Haley, and J. C. Houghton fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. Haley's ankle was sprained, and he was severely bruised on the head and shoulders. Houghton was struck by a timber, which he was badly bruised and several ribs were started. Butler fell upon the safety valve of a boiler, which caught in his clothing and hung him up, slightly bruised. It was a narrow escape from more serious injuries.——Mr. James Curtis, ferryman for the Winterport Ferry Co., on the Bucksport side, met with a serious accident, Thursday night. He was fastening his scow, when he slipped and fell across the side of the boat, breaking the left leg between the knee and ankle.——Mr. James Collins of Skowhegan had his right arm broken above the elbow, and was otherwise injured, by being thrown from a carriage near the house of Mr. I. M. Kenney, at the Lower Mills, in East Madison.——Lucius Robinson of Lisbon had his nose and two ribs broken, Sunday, in a collision of teams.——Fred Hill, telegraph operator at West Biddeford received in charge of shot in the leg by the accidental discharge of a gun, Monday.——The north bound train on the Sandy River Railroad was derailed at Fairbanks, Tuesday afternoon, by the spreading of the rails, the engine turned over and several cars badly smashed. No one was seriously injured. Engineer Boardman went over with the engine, but escaped injury beyond a few bruises. The fireman jumped and was uninjured. ——Steamer Penobscot collided Monday night, off Seguin, with the three-masted schooner Addie M. Fabens, on a thick fog. The damage to the steamer consisted mostly of smashed guards and joiner work.

FIRES IN MAINE. The buildings of W. E. Feeley of Monticello burned Thursday night. The cause was the explosion of a lantern. Nothing was saved; Feeley barely escaped with his life. Loss about $3000; insured.——A stable at Bar Harbor belonging to Rev. F. H. Johnson of Andover, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. An adjoining stable owned by Mrs. Pierce of New York was damaged to the loss about $1500.——The steamer on Richardson Lake, the Wawa, owned by S. Bretton, Thomas McKane and Mr. Boree, and valued at $4500, was burned to the water's edge on Monday night.——The mill and buildings owned by Robert Carleton, in Wales, were destroyed by fire Thursday morning.

Joseph G. Deering & Son's saw mill at Saco, valued at $8000, was almost totally destroyed by fire late Wednesday afternoon. The fire caught from the friction of a belt in contact with the wood work. The property was insured for $2500.——The house of Mr. M. J. Peables, one of the Selectmen of Cape Elizabeth, on the Cape Road, near Bowery Beach, was burned to the ground Thursday afternoon. It is not known how the fire caught, as all the people were away. The house was fifty or sixty years old, and was one of the landmarks of the Ocean House road. The barn did not burn.——The family of Mr. John Currier, living on the Higgins hill road, Fort Fairfield, awoke Saturday morning at about 2 o'clock, to find their house, barn, on the opposite side of the road, in flames, and before assistance could arrive, the fine new two-story house was past saving. Nearly all the farming tools, ten harnesses, six fine horses, nine head of cattle and nearly all the furniture was lost. Mr. Currier is one of the leading farmers, and owned one of the best set of buildings in that vicinity. The loss is estimated at $6000; and the insurance is $2000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.——Owen Salley's farm buildings in Skowhegan were burned Monday forenoon, with the contents of the barn. Loss $1000.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cts.

A wide spread drought is prevailing in the Province of Ontario.

For Tired Brain

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. O. C. STOUT, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I gave it to one patient who was unable to transact the most ordinary business, because his brain was 'tired and confused' upon the least mental exertion. Immediate benefit, and ultimate recovery followed."

The Markets.

Watertown and Brighton Live Stock Markets.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

LIVE STOCK YARDS, June 2, 1891.

Names of Drovers.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
AT WATERTOWN—SOME.			
AT BRIGHTON.			
R. Chadbourn,	22		
W. A. Gleason,	5	6	
J. M. Philbrook,	7	72	
J. C. Libby & Son,	24	90	
H. L. Libby	9	15	

AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 3,784; sheep, 7.739; hogs, 26,387; veals, 2,454; horses, 1,043.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 71; veals, 175; horses, 161.

CATTLE FOR ENGLISH MARKETS.

We report for the week ending June 2, 2960 head of cattle that have sailed for English ports. At Liverpool rates are 13½c, dressed weight; at London, 13c; at Glasgow, 12c.

POSITION OF THE TRADE.

Cattle market is in rather a bad condition, from the fact that Western dressed beef dealers are flooding the market, to their own hurt and the discomfiture of all who are in the business. It is, in fact, a war against live cattle, by Western dressed beef dealers, but cattle dealers don't kill so easy; they can handle cattle lightly, and when a stronger tone exists start their cattle in. Prices rule ½c lower than last week, but our Northerners have but few on sale.

Sheep—The season is not advanced to make numbers of New England lambs loom up; next month we will start in with a grand opening. Western sheep weak in value, by ½c per lb.

Hog Market—Steady and unchanged, but not firm in tone. Western live cost 4¾@5c, laid down here; country dressed at 6c per lb., with but few on sale. Over 26,000 head of Western received within the week.

Veal Calves—This month is the heavy month of the season. Market rather crowded, and some lots should be held back or seek another market. Five cents is the popular price this week for Eastern lots.

Milch Cows—But few changed hands on Tuesday, but we find dealers are handling some good qualities as well as the common. Some cows are selling at $50@$70, where the quality is choice; fair cows at $35@$45.

Horse Market—161 head of Maine horses put upon the market the past week, a good look for Maine, and stock from this State has a good reputation, and is a good recommendation to the buyer. Sales of fine drivers at $175@$500.

MAINE STOCK.

W. Gleason sold 5 cattle, live weight 7320 lbs., at 5¾c, live weight. I. C. Libby & Son sold 2 steers, live weight 2360 lbs., at 5c., live weight. W. W. Hall & Son sold some good Eastern cattle, of 1500 lbs. each. H. Chadbourn was in market with a good cow; cattle for Sturtevant & Haley to buy; he is a good feeder, and likes to market good cattle.

REMARKS.

We are told that the spring lambs in the country are doing well, and give them a couple of months more of feed and the best of them can be marketed. We are also told that P. W. Thompson & Son of Maine has already secured over 1000 head for future marketing, and that he is getting prepared for a good trade in Eastern lambs this season. They may go across the line into Canada for some of their investments. We shall want considerable many to go the rounds amongst butchers, and the well fatted kind will find a ready sale. It pays to fat heavy lambs, and we like to show our goods to the butchers, and an additional ½@¾c. does not come amiss. Maine farmers are not sending along by Eastern steamers near as much live poultry as last season. They may start some by the first of July, and follow it up for three months. Maine, when compared with Vermont, is not sending in over one-quarter as many veal calves. Last week Vermont veals numbered about 1800 head, while Maine less than 400. Is Maine raising more calves than usual? It would be well for Maine farmers to raise every white face calf they can lay hands to, there is money in them.

LATE SALES LAST WEDNESDAY AT BRIGHTON.

The milch cow trade was not as good as the previous week; some fifty head were left over unsold. Maine dealers sold our quite close. The recent rains have improved the feed, and cows are giving a larger flow of milk, thereby increasing the demand for cows. S. H. Wardwell sold 1 nice Durham new milch cow at $55; 1 extra cow, $45; 1 springer, $40. W. W. Hall & Son sold 2 milch cows at $35@40. C. E. Johnson, agent, sold milch cows at $35@40. W. Heffron sold 10 cows at $35 per head. W. Scollans sold 3 cows for $125; 2 cows at $42.50 each; 2 at $45 each; 2 choice cows at $50 each; 2 at $52.50 each; 2 at $55 each; 2 at $60 each; 1 at $120; 2 oxen, live weight 2860 lbs., at 4¼c live weight. J. S. Henry sold 5 fair quality cows at $35@$38 per head; 3 extra cows at $40 each; 2 choice cows at $50 each. J. S. Henry sold 2 milch cows, $45 each; 3 springers at $45 each; 1 choice springer at $50. I. C. Libby & Son sold 4 good milch cows for $140; 10 cows for $400; 3 cows for $130. D. Fisher sold 2 choice cows at $50@$55; 2 extra cows at $40 each; 2 at $45 each. Remick & Cheney sold 2 extra milch cows, $45 each; 1 choice milch cow, $50.

Working oxen—The season nearly over, and but few find sale. J. D. Homer sold 1 pair girthing 7 ft., live weight 3000 lbs. at $85.

Boston Market.

TUESDAY, June 2.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The demand for flour is fair and steady, but no large lots are moving. Prices are unchanged. We quote fine, superfine and common extras at $3 00@4 50; extra and seconds at $4 50@5 25; Minnesota bakers, clears and straights, at $5 00@5 85; winter wheat, clears and straights, at $5 25@5 75; winter wheat patents at $5 65@6 15; and spring wheat patents at $5 90@6 50 per bbl. These quotations include jobbers and millers' prices. Rye flour is quiet at $5 50@6 per bbl. Oat meal is quiet, with sales of fine at $6 00@6 25, and cut at $6 00@6 65 per bbl. There is a steady market for corn meal. Sales of bag meal at $1 32@1 34, and barrel meal sells at $2 95@3 00 for choice kiln-dried. Granulated meal sells at $3 55@4 00 per bbl.

GRAIN. The demand for corn is very moderate, and supplies on the spot are small. Steamer yellow on track is quoted at 67½c per bush., and steamer mixed at 66½c per bush., but we find it troubling to speak of at these prices. Chicago No. 3 yellow corn for shipment is offered at 66½@67c, and Chicago No. 2 yellow at 67@67½c per bush. The market is dull for oats, and we quote clipped on the spot as long of warmed dry, 57@57½c, No. 2 white at 55@55½, and No. 3 white at 54c per bush. For shipment, clipped oats are offered at 55½@56c, No. 2 white at 54½@55c, and No. 3 white at 53½@54c per bush.

MILLFEED. The demand is moderate. Sack spring bran sells at $18, and sack winter bran at $19 50 per ton. Middlings range from $21@$24 in sacks. Cotton seed meal, 28 per cent, is offered at $29 per ton. Canada bran sells slowly at $24 per ton.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. The butter market has developed more steadiness, and confidence in the present basis of values is pretty well established. If anything, the tone is stronger than last week, and large buyers are operating more freely, though there is not yet any great activity. Sales in round lots yesterday were at 18@20 cents per pound for extra creamery, in large lots, and 20@22 cents in a jobbing way. Several lots of Western were taken for storage at 18½@19 cents, and 19 cents was the ruling price for known brands. Very little first class Northern creamery was sold at less than 20 cents, but it could not be forced off at over 19 cents. Dairy lots take a range of from 15@18 cents, as to quality, and some of the lots in command as much as creamery for present consumption.

Receipts of cheese are kept pretty well cleaned up and at a slight decline from last week's prices have steadied a little. Strictly choice white is still in small supply, and 10¼@10½ cents can be obtained for twins, but 10 cents is a full price for regular sizes in round lots.

Eggs were weaker yesterday and closed dull. Best marks started at 18½ cents, but dropped to 18 cents, which is what can could be obtained at the close.

There is nothing new to say about beans. Receipts are equal to the demand and prices are steady.

Supplies of potatoes have been more liberal and extreme prices have not been so readily obtained. The range for Eastern and Northern stock has been $1 15@$1 25 per bushel, with some extra at $1 30. Supplies from Prince Edward Island sold at 90 cents@$1 05 per bushel.

HAY. Hay has been in liberal receipt, and $16 is getting to be an extreme price for fancy cars. Most of the sales rule at $13@$15. Rye straw is not plentiful, and goes off at $17@18 50 per ton. Oat straw continues dull at $7@8 per ton.

The man who talks in his sleep is not as much of a nuisance as the man who sleeps in his talk.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, June 3.

APPLES—None in market.

BEANS—Pea beans 2 50; Yellow Eyes $2 50@$2 75.

BUTTER—Ball Butter 15@18c. Creamery, 22@25c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic 10@11c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 40 per cwt

EGGS—Fresh, 16@17c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@6 25; Patent 6 50@7 00.

GRAIN—Corn 90c; oats 70c; barley 85c; Rye $1 00.

HAY—Loose $10@12; pressed $14@17.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 5c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 6c; bulls and stags, 3@3½c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 7¾c; in tins, 8¼@8½c.

MEAL—Corn 88c; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 40@1 50 per hundred.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 7@8c; beef per side 8½@9c; ham 10@11c; fowls and chicks, 16@17c; mutton 9@10c; spring lambs 17@20c; veals 8@9c; turkeys, 15@18c; round hog 5½@6c.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, $1 00 per bushel; cabbages, $25 per ton; beets, 60c per bu.; turnips, 40c per bu.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, June 3.

APPLES—Eating, per bbl., $3 50@$5 00; cooking, $2 00@$3 00; evaporated, 16@17c per lb.

BUTTER—17@18 for choice family; creamery, 22@23c.

BEANS—Pea, $2 50@2 60; Yellow Eyes, $3 00@3 25.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 12@12½c; N. Y. Factory, 11@12½c; new cheese, 12@12½c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 75@5 35; Spring X and XX, $5 35@6 00; Roller Michigan, $6 00@6 25; St. Louis Winter Patents, $6 50@6 85.

FISH—Cod Shore, $5 75@6 00; Scaled herring per box, 21@25c; Mackerel, shore, extra, $24 00@26 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 74@75; oats, 64@67; cotton seed, car lots, $27 50@28 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $28 00@29 00; sacked bran, car lots, $22 00@23 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $24 00@25 00; middlings, car lots, $26 00@29 00; middlings, bag lots, $28 00@30 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 6¾@7¾c per lb; per tub, 6¾@7¾c; pail, 7@10¼c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 15@17c; spring chickens, 35@40c; turkeys, 18@20c; eggs, 17@18c; potatoes, $1 05c@1 15 per bush.; extra beef, $11 00@11 50; pork backs, $15 25@15 50; clear, $14 75@15 00; hams, 10@10¾c; covered, 12@12½c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, June 3.

APPLES—$3 00@4 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $2 75@3 00 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 50@2 75.

BUTTER—Best, 16@17c per lb.; fair to good, 14@15c.

EGGS—18c per doz.

CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 11@12c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 11@12c.

GRAIN—Oats, prime country, 65c per bushel.

HAY—$8@9 per ton; best bales, $11@12.

CORN—75@80c; meal, 75c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 95c@$1 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, per lb., 5¾@6c. Chickens, 15@16c; Fowl per lb., 13@14c; Turkeys, 18@20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, June 2.

CATTLE—Receipts 5,600; shipments 3500; light, steady; no extra steers on sale; fair to good $5 75@5 80; Texans $2 90@5 15; cows $2 00@4 50.

HOGS—Receipts 18,000; shipments 9,000; opened active and strong, closing steady to lower; rough and common $4 25@4 35; good mixed and packers $4 50@4 60; prime heavy and butchers' weights $4 60@4 75; assorted light $4 55@4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,00c; snipments 3,000; market steady; natives $4 50@5 15; Texans $2 80@3 80; Westerns $4 00@5 05; lambs $5 50@6 25.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 2.

United States Bonds, New 4s, (reg.),		118¾
" " (coup.)		118¾
" New 4½ (reg.)		100
" 4½ (coup.)		100
" Pacific 1sts.		107½

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. The Catholic church at Bucksport was dedicated last week. The church and grounds were dedicated to St. Vincent de Paul, by Bishop Healey. He was assisted by Fathers M. C. O'Brien, Reardon and Morris O'Brien, Bangor; James O'Brien of Winn, R. W. Phelan of Rockland, Jeremiah McCarthy of Gardiner, and Butler of Ellsworth. High mass was conducted by Rev. Father Reardon of Bangor.——Three persons were baptized at the Baptist church, Kennebunkport, Sunday.——Seven persons were baptized at Orono, recently, and eight were received into the Methodist church by letter and on probation, during the campaigning season at Old Orchard for 1891 opens with a meeting by the Advents, June 27 and July 6. The Salvation Army, July 11-20, will be under the direction of the commanding officer of the Division of New England. Marshal and Mrs. Booth will be present. The Holiness Union Campmeeting, July 25th and Aug. 3d, under the leadership of Rev. A. McLean, will be a meeting of unusual interest. Rev. Hannah Smith and other workers are to assist in the meeting. The W. C. T. U., Aug. 3-8, under

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

My Ship.

My ship sailed out of the harbor,
One terrible winter night,
When the sea may dashed high around me,
And dim was the harbor light.
A passionate tear and a tender kiss,
A prayer for a dawn succeeding this,
A cry for remembered days of bliss,
My ship went out of sight.

But some day out of the harbor
Another ship shall go;
Heaven speed her wings uplifted,
And shatter every foe!
I shall go on board thro' the lifting spray,
Some other watcher will stand and pray,
I shall find the ship that has sailed away,
And kiss her sails of snow.

August 16, 1869. LURA BELL.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Picture.

Paint for me, O, artist,
A picture sweet and fair;
Leave out the clouds and shadows,
Have only the sunshine there.

Make a brook to murmur sweetly
Over the mossy bed,
And singing birds in the branches
Of the tree-top overhead.

Have a sky full of the gladness
Of a merry day in May,
And the sun so lightly resting
On the hill-top, far away.

Paint a little brown house in the meadow,
Close by the brook, you know;
Let the voices of happy children
Ring through the rooms below.

Yes, paint the home of my childhood,
In the mem'ry, sacred now,
A tender, by-gone memory,
A dream of the long ago.

Boston, 1891. BELLE LOUGEE.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE SUPERCARGO'S PLOT.

BY WILLARD N. JENKINS.

A boarding-house on a narrow street in the city of Boston had been the only home which Mrs. Eva Lyndon had known for several years.

She was a widow—a music teacher—and it was rumored that she had seen better days.

She had a son at sea, but she seldom spoke of him. Indeed, she was of a very retiring disposition, but her aspect was always that of a lady.

Great was the surprise felt by the other occupants of the parlor when one evening, contrary to her usual custom, she entered the room, and seated herself.

There was a look of ill-restrained delight on her face, and more from curiosity than sympathy, one of the younger ladies approached her.

"You seem very happy to-night, Mrs. Lyndon. Good news, I hope."

"My son will soon be here——returning from a three years' cruise. I have come down to await him. I expect him every minute."

"Indeed! I congratulate you. I hope his coming will make you more sociable."

"I shall probably remain here but a short time now. I am to leave with my son for a home in San Francisco. He writes me that he has achieved a competency and has determined to settle down. He is to go into business as commission merchant."

Under the pressure of joy the widow lost her usual reserve.

"Why, your son must be a very young man."

"Only twenty-five. He is first mate, though, of the vessel he's in, and has invested his savings so well that he has actually realized a fortune in that business, she entered the room, and seated herself.

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